

HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. III.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1822.

No. 110.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE
HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded. And no paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure nine subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

Clover Seed, &c.

THE subscriber has lately received a quantity of
Fresh Red Clover Seed,
2250 lbs. prime Green Coffee,
Wagon Boxes, 4 by 2, and 4 by 2½,
Carriage and chair wheel ditto.

Expected shortly,
6 hds. best quality Molasses,
2 hds. Sugar,
1750 lbs. Dutch Oven Lids,
Half pipe old Teneriffe L. P. Wine,
30 bushels northern Irish Potatoes.
D. Yarbrough.

March 12. 09-3w

Episcopal Convention.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Sixth Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in North Carolina, will be held in the city of Raleigh on Thursday the 18th day of April, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

It is earnestly hoped that a full delegation will be sent to the Convention. Those congregations who have been duly organized since last April, are particularly requested to send delegates, in order that they may be formally admitted in communion with the convention. By order,

G. T. BEDELL,

Secretary of the Convention.

Fayetteville, March 7, 1822. 09-5w

The editors of newspapers in this state, are requested to do a favor to the Episcopal Church, by giving this notice five insertions.

To whomsoever it may concern.

THOSE persons who are still in arrears for Direct Taxes and Internal Duties, within my collection district, are hereby notified that no longer indulgence can be given. I have appointed Thomas D. Watts, of Hillsborough, my agent to collect for me, whose receipt shall be good and binding on me.

John Van Hook, Jr.

Collector Eighth Collection Dist. N. C.

March 5. 08-3w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has a quantity of good WHISKY for sale by the barrel. He also wants to purchase CORN and RYE.

J. S. Smith.

Jan. 27. 03-

NOTICE.

FOUR or five years since I gave to Henry Bailey a note of hand for the sum of twenty dollars, attested by Delilah Lindsey, which note he has since transferred to William Bailey, and I presume there is a credit of about eight or ten dollars. I have since paid off the balance, but the said Wm. Bailey still holds the note. This is therefore to forewarn all persons from trading for said note, as I am determined not to pay it again, having already paid more than the note calls for.

James Weaver.

Orange county, March 5. 8-3w

State of North-Carolina, RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
February Term, 1822.

Wm. Cameron, Cutler Campbell, and John Hogg, deceased, &c. of Randolph County, deceased.

William Moore.

THIS is a petition filed for the partition of a tract of land of 840 acres, situate in Randolph County, and it appearing to the court that the defendant William Moore resides in the state of Tennessee, it is ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for the space of six weeks, for defendant to appear at the next term of this court on the first Monday of May next, and plead, answer or demur; otherwise said petition will be taken pro confesso against him and heard ex parte.

Jesse Harper, c. c. c.

Price adv. \$3 75. 08-6w

The Shorter Catechism,

For sale at this Office.

Hillsborough Masonic Lottery.

THE managers of the Hillsborough Masonic Lottery conceive themselves to be in duty bound to state to those who have purchased tickets of them, the reasons why the drawing did not commence on Saturday the 2d inst. as had been previously announced. They are as follows:

The returns from agents at a distance were not complete as to the number of sold tickets. From the best estimate which the returns made would admit of, it was thought, that although a drawing on that day would be safe according to all probable calculations, yet a loss might be sustained; and they felt unwilling to proceed to draw, so long as there could be the least possible risk.

By delaying the drawing until a few hundred more of the tickets could be sold, there would then be no risk whatever; and the managers would be able not only to pay to the fortunate adventurers the prizes they draw, but in addition thereto fully to succeed in raising a sum of money adequate to the building a commodious house for the use of the Lodge.

The managers have determined to draw on TUESDAY the FOURTH OF JUNE next; but should the drawing, however, not then take place, the managers pledge themselves to return the money on demand to every person who may be dissatisfied.

The Managers.

March 5. 08-1f

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

A Mason Hall.

THE subscriber being determined to leave this part of the country, will sell to the highest bidder, on Monday the 25th March next, his property, consisting of

One hundred and eighty acres of land, very well adapted to the culture of any produce raised in this part of the country; upon which are a large two story house, lately finished, in which are several commodious rooms with fire places; four other houses suitable for the accommodation of families to living a store house and counting room, also a ware house; a stone kitchen; two barns and stables, with stalls in them for a large number of horses; and several other necessary improvements. A good well of the best of water in the yard, in excellent order, which never fails; besides several good never failing springs, and a stream of water running through the land. This situation is very healthy, has the advantage of five mails every week, and is well known to be one among the best stands for entertainment in the United States, as also a most excellent stand for a store.

Will also be sold, furniture of every description, and most of it new; also the balance of Store Goods, a stock of Horses, Cattle, and Hogs.

A credit will be given for all sums over one hundred dollars. The sale will continue from day to day till all is sold. Bond and approved security will be required of the purchasers.

A. Mason.

Mason Hall, Orange County, N. C. } 05-tds
February 12, 1822.

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on Saturday the 2d inst. a negro man named BOB, about fifty-five years old; his hair somewhat gray; of a large make, full six feet high; has a large scar on one of his feet, occasioned by the cut of an axe; the inside of the fingers on one of his hands, his right it is believed, has been cut off with a scythe, and he has two lumps, one on his neck and one on his breast. The above reward, together with all reasonable expenses, will be paid on the delivery of said negro to the subscriber, or confining him in any jail.

George Pratt.

Orange county, Feb. 18. 06-3w

Subscribers to the

NATURAL HISTORY

OF
Quadrupeds, Birds, Fishes,
&c.

are informed that the work has been received, and is now ready for delivery on application at this office.

Persons holding subscriptions for the

NORTH-CAROLINA

Evangelical Intelligencer,

are requested to forward to this office the names of the subscribers; they may have obtained—retaining the proposals till further notice. Should sufficient encouragement be offered, arrangements will be made for a speedy commencement of the publication.

Jan. 30.

WILL be let to the lowest

bidder, on Saturday the 6th of April next, the repairing of the Bridge across Eno Hillsborough.

James Child,

J. P. Sneed,

D. Yarbrough,

March 5. 08-3w

Hillsborough Academy.

THE exercises in this institution will be resumed on the first Monday in January next. Parents and guardians entering pupils, will apply to David Yarbrough, esq. whose receipt for tuition will be certificate of entrance to the principal. Tuition \$15 50, paid in advance.

J. Witherspoon, Principal.

Dec 11. 96-

NEW STORE.

BIRDSALL & CO.

ARE now opening in the store of the late William Whitted, Hillsborough, a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, and Hardware,

which they offer for sale at very low prices for Cash only. Having a partner or agent always in New York, and a store in Fayetteville, they will be enabled to add to their assortment

FRESH GOODS

almost weekly, and afford them at prices worthy the attention of every purchaser.

Feb. 12.

05-5w

State of North-Carolina, CHATHAM COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
February Term, 1822.

George Gee, administrator of Alexander Wilkins, deceased,

vs.

John Wilkins, Robert Wilkins, Terrell Wilkins, William Wilkins, Aaron Wilkins, Moses Wilkins, John Wilkins, George Wilkins, Central and Elizabeth his wife, Draper and Nancy his wife, Austal and Jane his wife, Davis and Sally his wife, Toller and Keniah his wife.

Petition.

I appearing to the court that the defendants are inhabitants of another state; It is ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, for the defendants to appear at the next court, on the second Monday of May next, and then and there to plead, answer or demur, or the petition will be taken pro confesso against them, and heard ex parte.

A copy. Teste,

Thos. Ragland, Clerk.

Price adv. \$3 50. 06-6w

State of North Carolina, PERSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
December Term, 1821.

Joseph B. Shaw and others } Petition for a division of
vs. } Real Estate.
William and Radford Gooch.

In the above petition it appearing to the court that process has duly issued agreeably to act of assembly, and that the said William and Radford Gooch is not to be found; It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Hillsborough Recorder, that said petition be heard ex parte at the next term of this court, on the fourth Monday in March next.

Jesse Dickens, Clerk.

Price adv. \$2 25. 06-6w

NOTICE is hereby given,

to all persons indebted to the late DAVID RAY, to come forward and pay what they owe, whether by Note, Bond or Account; and all persons are hereby required to bring forward their respective demands, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

Thos. Ruffin, } Ex'rs.
James Webb, }

Dec. 4, 1821. 95-3m

ALEXANDER & HARRISON.

HAVE on hand the following articles, which they will sell at very reduced prices to suit the times.

Best Saddles, cut back trees, at \$16 00 cash.
Plated Gig Harness, 40 00
Common ditto, 25 00
Plated Carriage Harness, elegant, 85 00
Common ditto, 55 00
Breech Bands, by the pair, 8 50
Blind Bridles, 2 25

and all other articles in proportion. They will also credit their work six and twelve months, at a moderate advance on the above prices, or receive in payment any kind of produce. Their shop is on Queen Street over Dr Webb's medical shop.

January 9, 1822. 100-1f

Take Notice.

ALL persons indebted to me for TAXES, or that are owing public taxes for the years 1819 and 1820, are respectfully solicited to call on me and settle the same, or they may expect to be called on for settlement according to the law in such case made and provided; for although such a course will be disagreeable to me, I shall be under the necessity of enforcing it. As I do not expect to hold the office of Sheriff longer than the expiration of the term for which I was last elected, it behoves me to bring my official business to a close, and therefore must have my business in that office settled in proper time.

Thomas Clancy, Sheriff.

Dec 4. 95-

By authority of the State of North-Carolina.

[Drawing positively to commence on the 4th day of June.]

HILLSBOROUGH MASONIC LOTTERY.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	5,000 Dollars, is	\$ 5,000
1	2,000	2,000
2	1,000	2,000
2	500	1,000
10	100	1,000
10	50	500
100	10	1,000
2500	5	12,000

2626 Prizes, } More Prizes than Blanks. 25,000

2374 Blanks, }

5000 Tickets at 5 dollars, is 25,000

STATIONARY PRIZES.

The last drawn ticket on the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th, and

9th day's drawing, will be entitled to a prize of 100 dollars.

The first drawn ticket after four thousand have been drawn,

will be entitled to a prize of 2,000 dollars.

The last drawn ticket on the fifth day's drawing will be entitled to a prize of 500 dollars.

The last drawn ticket on the last day's drawing will be entitled to a prize of 5,000 dollars.

All the other prizes will be floating in the wheel from the commencement of the drawing.

2 of 1000 Dollars. 10 of 50 Dollars.

1 500 100 10

3 100 2500 5

Prizes payable ninety days after the drawing is completed, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

Prizes not demanded within twelve months after the drawing is completed, will be forfeited to the wheel.

The drawing will commence as soon as a sufficient number of tickets are sold. The drawing will take place once a week, and five hundred tickets will be drawn each day until completed. Notice will be given in the newspapers published in this place and at Raleigh of the commencement of the drawing.

Tickets can be had of the managers; and at most of the stores in this place; and at the post office. Letters addressed to either of the managers, with the cash enclosed and the postage paid, will be promptly attended to. Tickets will be forwarded to the principal towns in this state, and to the court houses of the adjacent counties, for sale.

James S. Smith,

David Yarbrough,

John Scott,

Thomas Clancy,

Willie Shaw,

Hillsborough, May 2.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late William Whitted, deceased, will come forward and settle their Notes, Bonds and Accounts immediately, as the business of the estate will not admit of indulgence; and all persons having claims are desired to present them for adjustment and payment, or this notice will be plead in bar.

James Webb, and } Ex'rs.
James Phillips, }

Dec 1, 1821. 95-3m

NOTICE

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Allison, late of Hillsborough, deceased, by bond, note, account, for house rent, or otherwise, are requested to make payment without delay, or secure the payment thereof to the subscribers, who alone are authorized to receive payment and grant discharges. And those having claims against the estate, are requested to present them properly authenticated, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

Federick Nash,

David Yarbrough,

William Shaw,

A. B. Bruce,

Hillsborough, Jan. 26, 1822. 07-3w

D. HEARTT

Proposes publishing, in Hillsborough, N. C. a religious paper, to be entitled

THE

NORTH CAROLINA Evangelical Intelligencer,

In which will be given the most important information relative to the spread of the gospel, and the consequent melioration of the condition of the human family, with such other intelligence as may be interesting to the christian reader; occasionally enlivened with religious and moral essays, and lighter articles tending to promote christian charity and heavenly-mindedness.

PROSPECTUS.

TO a contemplative mind it is pleasing to look abroad over the various portions of the globe, and observe the improvements which are daily taking place in the condition of mankind. We perceive the dark clouds of ignorance and error, of superstition and fanaticism, gradually wasting away, and the horizon gladdened with a brightness indicating the approach of a morning glorious to humanity and rich with blessings to the children of men. These heart-cheering prospects are the natural result of extended information, but more particularly the blessed effects of an expanding knowledge of the divine precepts of the christian religion. A general thirst for knowledge seems to be awakened, and the efforts now making by missionary, bible, and other societies, to diffuse the religion of the gospel, and to inculcate a more attentive observance of our civil, moral, and religious duties, are attended with a success cheering to the heart of the philanthropist.

It is under such circumstances that we present to the friends of christianity in this and the neighboring states, proposals for publishing in this place a weekly paper, calculated to aid the cause in which so many are engaged; and are induced to hope that such an establishment would not be among the least efficient means of promoting religious information. By the multiplication of political papers the minds of the people of this favoured country have been enlightened in the science of government above all the nations of the earth. Through the same means it is not reasonable to expect that moral darkness may be dissipated, the love of religion be incited, and a warmth be infused into the hearts of believing christians which would urge them to still greater exertions. For though we are pleased in contemplating the general advancement of christian knowledge, and the meliorated condition of mankind; yet we find much to lament when we look around us and perceive how many are still enveloped in slothful ignorance, the victims of vice and immorality. Though living in a christian land, there are some, alas many, who never enter a church, who never open a bible, who never reflect on the cause or the purpose of their existence. May not the diffusion of religious intelligence tend to remove this flatness? May it not excite to inquiry? May it not lead to conviction, to reformation? The continual dropping of water wears the hardest stones; may not weekly admonitions and repeated examples melt hearts of stone? Surely there is room to hope that the contemplated work, if properly encouraged, may contribute in some small degree, towards hastening that glorious period, when "the mountain of the Lord's house shall be established in the top of the mountains, and shall be exalted above the hills; and all nations shall flow unto it."

In presenting this prospectus to the public, it is unnecessary further to explain the nature of the proposed publication. In its conduct, all possible care will be taken to select such matter as may be most interesting and instructive; and the promised assistance of several eminent divines, is expected, will add usefulness and respectability to the work.

CONDITIONS.

The Evangelical Intelligencer will be published once a week, and contain eight quarto pages, neatly printed on good paper.

The price will be three dollars a year, in paid in advance; otherwise four dollars will be demanded.

No subscriptions received for less than one year; and no subscription will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. A failure to give notice before the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered as a new engagement.

To persons procuring eight subscribers, the paper will be sent gratis for one year. The publication will commence as soon as sufficient encouragement is obtained to defray the expense.

Persons holding subscriptions are requested to forward to this office the names of the subscribers they may have obtained, in order to be published in this paper.

State of North Carolina.

DEBATE ON THE CONVENTION QUESTION.

Continued.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

December 19, 1821.

Mr. HAWKS.—I have watched with patient attention, Mr. Chairman, the progress of the gentleman from Hillsboro', (Mr. Smith,) in his march over this wide field of controversy. I have seen him, in the chivalrous spirit of reform, pass by no combatant who has yet appeared in the contest, and, like Gulliver among the Lilliputians, he has endeavored to throw the pigmies who surrounded him, hither and thither, at his own will and pleasure. The humble individual who now addresses you, has not escaped his animadversions, and therefore hopes the committee will pardon him for again entering the lists.

For himself, Mr. H. said, he thanked the gentleman for that ray of illumination he had thrown on the subject by quotations from *Vattel on the Law of Nations*. The gentleman deserved credit for the correctness of his quotations, and Mr. H. said he had only to lament, that in his search for truth, the gentleman had not proceeded far enough to discover the whole truth. This eminent writer had been represented to the committee as laying down the principle, that in republics, as the power belongs to the people, the people have the right to make what constitution they please; and we, said Mr. H. are called on to adopt, as a fair conclusion from this principle, the strange position advanced yesterday, for the first time, by the gentleman from Fayetteville, (Mr. Strange) that as individuals in the great mass of the community, we are entitled to a vote on the subject, but when placed in a legislative capacity, it is beyond the power entrusted to us. This novel idea should be answered by *Vattel* himself; he was too profound in his views to lay down as a rule of action a proposition so indefinite as this; it would therefore be found, upon consulting him further, that in all contemplated alterations of an established form of government, the question of expediency was expressly recognised as a previous one. And who should answer the question? The people, by their delegates convened in supreme legislative council; and when, said Mr. H. this general assembly shall have voted it to be expedient, we will return to the ranks of our fellow citizens, and, acting on the principle read from *Vattel*, by the gentleman from Hillsborough, will proceed to the exercise of our rights as private individuals.

In directing the attention of the committee to the benefit which might be derived from the history of the sister states in the confederacy, Mr. H. said he had yesterday stated what he had seen in Connecticut, at the time that state met in convention for the amendment of its constitution. This statement had been questioned. The change had been called by the gentleman from Hillsborough, a contest between church and state, in which the latter obtained the victory. Mr. H. said, that a very slight acquaintance with the state of Connecticut, was sufficient to shew that this was not the case. That church which was represented as so obnoxious, contained within its body a majority of the people; in the struggle, therefore, it must have been triumphant. The fact was it was a mere contest for power between those who had it, and those who wanted it, but who had no constitutional right to it. The demon of faction there stalked abroad, and its track may now be seen by the mournful vestiges of desolation. The wisest and best men in the state stemmed the torrent in vain; they could only mourn over the calamities of their country, and the remembrance of its condition almost wrung from them tears of blood.

It might not be amiss, Mr. H. said, here to advert to another fact in the history of the adoption of the constitution of Connecticut, as it might, perhaps, convince gentlemen that those states which had in his debate been applauded for their independence in demolishing the fabrics reared by the hands of their fathers, were not in all things worthy of imitation. The convention of Connecticut met, formed its constitution, sent it forth to the people, and called on them with insulting haste to decide after the deliberation of a fortnight, on the adoption of an instrument under which they and their posterity were to live perhaps for centuries. Changes in government were not to be made for light and transient causes, and whenever any change should be attempted in our constitution, Mr. H. hoped it would be done with wisdom and deliberation. To make a constitution, is not the work of a day, nor ought it to be entrusted to common hands; but no gentleman could say that in the present temper of the times, the timid haste of those who might fear the loss of power, would not force upon us the precipitate course pursued by Connecticut.

The attention of the committee had been called, by the gentleman from Hillsborough, to the constitution of the United States. We have been told, said Mr. H. that in every correct system of representation, it is necessary, in order to equalize political power, to take into

view both the population and property of a community. This is the principle which I recognized yesterday. The constitution of the general government, embraces this principle, and so does our constitution; but to make representation perfectly equal, is, as was remarked by the gentleman from Granville, (Mr. Hillman,) impossible; and therefore the Federal Constitution, so far as representation is concerned, was formed in the spirit of compromise. And however gentlemen may ridicule the idea, there must have been a principle of sovereignty in our counties; and when these several counties adopted the constitution, it was done in the same spirit of compromise.

But it is objected against the present system, that the legislature appoints the governor and judges, and in this objection the real motive of opposition was developed; here was seen the hand grasping for power. He did not think the gentlemen from the west had any cause of complaint against their friends from the east, on this ground. The west had certainly enjoyed its full share of honorable appointments; and from the county in which the gentleman from Hillsborough lives, no less than six members of the bar had been taken, within a few years, to grace the bench of our superior courts.

The gentleman from Granville had yesterday called upon the friends of the resolutions to place their fingers on any actual grievance growing out of the present system. None had been shown. The evils complained of, said Mr. H. exist only upon paper; and are asked to alter our constitution because the delicate ears of hypercritical gentlemen are offended with its phraseology. But this morning the gentleman from Hillsborough tells us in general terms, that our constitution will be greatly improved by a revision; and at the same time admits that the new system will probably be stamped with the impress of human infirmity. Sir, I thank him for the admission, for on it we may build. I had thought, from the remarks of the other friends of these resolutions, that we had reached that era of intelligence, when we could not fail to better our constitution; but if the labors of the present enlightened age, like those of the last are to be stamped with imperfection, I would submit it to the understandings of those who hear me, whether it be not better to bear the evils that we have, than fly to others that we know not of. We know what are the present defects in our government, but we can not foresee what may be the defects in any new constitution which may be formed. Mr. H. said he would point them to the wisdom of these latter days as displayed in the new constitutions formed by Alabama, Missouri, New York, &c. and he asked to be shewn any one of them better than ours.

He had asserted yesterday, that if representation was to be regulated by numbers and wealth, there was no inequality. His honorable friend from Beaufort, (Mr. Blackledge,) had repeated the sentiment, and declared that the revenue paid into the public coffers, from the towns on the sea-board, exceeded all that was furnished by the western counties. This had been contested, and considered as totally irrelevant to the present question. Mr. H. thought it much to do with the subject. North Carolina, viewed as an independent state, possessed the same common interest; and that which tended to diminish the wealth of individuals, inhabiting any portion of her territory, tended at the same time to the common injury, for individual wealth was the foundation of national wealth. The eastern section of the state, interested in shipping to a vast amount, and continually importing goods subject to duty, poured into the treasury chest of the federal government, a sum which superadded to the revenue furnished by the east to the state treasury, made an aggregate, compared with which, the amount of revenue raised in the west was small indeed. But some gentleman had been pleased to say, that the treasury of the United States was not the treasury of North Carolina. True, said Mr. H. it is not our treasury, Sir, but it serves in various ways to protect a portion of our territory, which furnishes part of the funds in the state treasury, and thereby insures the permanency of those funds.

Mr. H. said that a comment on the remark of his friend from Rockingham, (Mr. Morehead,) would illustrate his idea. That gentleman had said that our countrymen of the west were ready with their thousands of armed men, to defend us in time of danger. For myself, Mr. H. proceeded, I thank the gentleman; I am sure that our countrymen in the west would act the part of brethren; but, sir, with a defenceless sea-board of great extent, unprotected by a naval armament (which armament the east now contributes to support,) our western coadjutors would find on their arrival, the vestiges of a victorious enemy, in our desolated towns and smoking villages. They would find, too, that they were deeply interested in our woe, because in the body politic, as in the natural body, the affection of any one part will be felt by the whole system.

But the gentleman from Hillsborough, aware that the revenue furnished by the east to the general govern-

ment is in its consequences advantageous to North Carolina at large, attempts to evade the conclusion drawn from the fact, by telling us that these revenues are paid by the western people, the consumers of the articles, and not the merchants. Mr. H. said it was true that the consumer paid the duty, but it was also undeniably true, that the tax did not fall on the people of the west, for a very small proportion of the importations of the east ever passed to the west of the spot on which he stood.

When I reflect, Mr. chairman, said Mr. H. that these resolutions are but an invitation to us to sit in judgement upon our ancestors, I am forcibly reminded of the lines of a great poet, alike remarkable for his knowledge of human nature and for the sarcastic powers of his muse:

"We think our fathers fools, so wise we grow;
"Our sons in future times will think us so."

Sir, were this nothing more than an invitation to charge with folly those who have preceded us, I would now resume my seat; but I see in it something more, our assistance is asked to unbind and let loose upon the calm surface of that political sea on which we at present ride in safety, the angry winds of faction. That surface may be lashed by those winds into billows, on which some few may float in safety to office and to honor, but when we would fain see its turbulent waves once more at peace, we may look around in vain for the master spirit who can "ride upon the whirlwind and direct the storm" of a political tempest.

One word more. If my soul I do believe the proposed measure inexpedient; and I beg my countrymen to bear in mind that to make a constitution is one thing, to make a good one is another. Our present constitution is a fabric reared by our fathers, and within its walls we have lived for many years in safety; in tearing it down, to erect a more modern edifice in its place, we may be overwhelmed in its ruins, we may sow the wind only to reap the whirlwind.

(Debate to be continued.)

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, February 26.

On motion of Mr. Smith of Md. the order of the business of the day was dispensed with, and a recess at the pleasure of the house was directed.

Soon afterwards a message was received from the senate, announcing the death of the Hon. William Pinkney, a senator of the United States from the state of Maryland, and that his funeral would be attended on tomorrow from the senate chamber, at 11 in the forenoon.

Mr. Smith, of Md. then rose and submitted the following resolution, which was unanimously agreed to:

Resolved, That this house will attend the funeral of the Hon. William Pinkney, late a member of the senate from the state of Maryland, to-morrow at 11 o'clock; and as a testimony of respect for the memory of the deceased, will go into mourning, and wear crape for thirty days.

And then the house adjourned over to Thursday.

Thursday, February 28.

The house went into the consideration of the bill making an apportionment of the representatives of the United States, according to the fourth census.

The question before the house, was upon a concurrence with the committee on the judiciary in their disagreement to the amendment proposed by the senate, in relation to Alabama, in which is appears, owing to the death of the marshal, there are six counties from which no return had been made. The house adjourned without taking a question.

Friday, March 1.

Mr. Cannon laid on the table the following resolutions:

Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled. That the president of the senate and speaker of the house of representatives be authorized to close the present session by adjournment, on the thirtieth day of March instant.

Mr. Tracy submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on naval affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of modifying the act, entitled "An act for the gradual increase of the navy of the United States," so as to require a part of the annual appropriation to be expended in the construction of vessels of an inferior force to those now authorized by said law to be built.

The resolution was laid on the table with the assent of the mover.

The house then proceeded to the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday; which was the amendment proposed by the senate to the apportionment bill. [This amendment proposes to allow the state of Alabama to have representation proportionate to her population when its complete amount be ascertained—which has not been done.]

After some debate, Mr. Baldwin proposed the following amendment to the senate's amendment:

Provided, That, in ascertaining the population of the said state, no computation shall be taken of any enumeration

made subsequently to the 3d day of March, 1822."

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, expressed his approbation of the amendment, and with it, he could consent to the amendment proposed by the senate, for he thought it avoided the constitutional difficulty that had occurred to him.

Mr. Lowndes could not assent to it, for the great object of the constitution was to adapt the representation of the country to the population of the country. That was the principle, and the manner of making that adaptation was matter of form. Mr. L. thought it more conformable to the spirit of the constitution to adhere to the substance than to the form, and it was better to wait three months for returns to be made, than to wait ten years before the people could be represented.

The amendment was opposed by Messrs. Farrelly, Sergeant, Hardin, Wright, Williams, of N. C. Walworth, Stevenson, and Cook, who urged that the amendment as proposed from the senate was sufficiently explicit, and did not contemplate that the marshals of Alabama would be authorized to take a new enumeration. It pre-supposed that the enumeration was already made, but the returns withheld, owing to the death of the marshal. It was in the nature of a reservation, and referred to the returns, and not to the enumeration. It was also contended that the authority to make an apportionment was founded upon the constitutional direction to make an enumeration, and that the former could not take place until the latter had been completed.

The amendment was supported by the mover and by Messrs. Colden and Buchanan, principally on the ground that the constitution was imperative that an enumeration should be made once in ten years. If the returns should be lost, it would then be competent for congress to provide for the occasion, provided the actual enumeration had been taken. It was necessary to confine the operation of the amendment by some express limitation; for, as it now is, it would authorize an enumeration to include all who might be inhabitants of the state of Alabama down to the passage of the act.

The question was finally taken on Mr. Baldwin's amendment, and decided in the negative—ayes 46, noes 61.

The amendment of the senate was finally agreed to.

Saturday, March 2.

Mr. Randolph, agreeably to notice heretofore given, introduced a joint resolution for the double purpose of raising a committee to select and arrange such business as might be deemed indispensably necessary to be acted on at this session—and also to fix an early day for adjournment; which, after some discussion, a motion was made to proceed to the order of the day, and carried.

After disposing of several bills of minor importance, the house took up the bill making certain appropriations for the support of the military establishment, which was got through, and ordered to be engrossed.

Monday, March 4.

Mr. Smith, of Md. from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill to revise and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports and tonnage; which was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Williams of N. C. laid on the table the following resolution:

Resolved, That the president be requested to instruct this house, whether that portion of the army of the United States, now in Florida, is commanded by the officers of the said army or by the secretary of the territory, and, if by the latter, by what authority he is invested with such command.

Mr. Tracy called for the consideration of a resolution by him submitted on a former day, proposing instructions to the Naval Committee to inquire into the expediency of recommending a modification of the annual appropriation for the gradual increase of the navy, so as to authorize the construction of vessels of a smaller size than those now authorized by law.

The house agreed to consider the resolution, which produced considerable debate. If the principle were carried into effect, it was said, its effect would be to diminish the naval power of the U. States. It was, however, at length, agreed to.

Mr. Wright, submitted for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on the post office and post roads inquire into the expediency of preventing the carriage of the mails on the Sabbath Day, and that they report by bill, or otherwise.

Mr. Taylor of N. Y. required the question, that the house do now consider the resolution; which question being taken, was decided in the negative. So the house refused now to consider the resolution.

The orders of the day being then called for, the bill making an appropriation for the support of the military establishment for the year 1822, was read a third time and passed.

The bankrupt bill was the next subject in the orders of the day; and being called up—

A motion was made to adjourn, and negatived, 68 to 82.

A motion was then made by Mr. Basset, to postpone the orders of the

day until to-morrow; when the motion to adjourn was renewed, and carried, 74 to 63.

Tuesday, March 5.

Mr. John S. Smith, from the committee to whom was referred a resolution on the subject, reported a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt; which was twice read and committed.

The house then proceeded to the consideration of the resolution proposed yesterday by Mr. Williams, of N. C. requiring information of what authority is invested with the military command in Florida; and the same was agreed to.

Mr. Mercer submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on public buildings be instructed to inquire whether such an alteration can be effected of the hall now occupied by the house, as will fit it for the purpose of a deliberative assembly, and, if this be deemed impracticable, whether a suitable apartment can be provided in the centre building of the capitol for the accommodation of the house of representatives.

Which after some ineffectual attempts to amend it, was agreed to.

A joint resolution from the senate for fixing the time of adjournment of the present session of congress (1st Monday April) was received and read the first time; and, on motion of Mr. Hill, was laid on the table.

The house then proceeded to the orders of the day; and, in pursuance thereof, resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy.

Mr. Lowndes concluded the argument which he commenced when the house was last in committee of the whole on this subject, against the principles of the bill.

Mr. Baldwin next spoke, and opposed at considerable length the motion to strike out the first section of the bill.

Mr. Tucker, of Va. took the floor in favor of the motion, to whom succeeded

Mr. Hill, of Maine, who occupied the attention of the committee until half past 3 o'clock; when the committee rose and reported, and obtained leave to sit again.

Wednesday, March 6.

After much preliminary business, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy.

Mr. Wright rose and addressed the chair, in a speech of about two hours, in opposition to the motion to strike out the first section of the bill, when he was succeeded on the same side by

Mr. Cushman, who continued the debate until about 4 o'clock, when, on motion of

Mr. Dwight, the committee rose and reported, and on the question of granting leave to sit again—

Mr. Taylor, of N. Y. remarked that he had thought the time had nearly arrived in which it was proper for the house to expect the report of the committee of the whole on this bill. The subject had been a long time debated; and although he had listened with patience and pleasure to the able arguments that had been made on the question, yet he would suggest to the friends of the bill whether there was not danger, by protracting a decision on it, that they might experience a fate like that of the general who wasted in deliberations in the camp that time he should have employed in gathering laurels on the field. Mr. T. had intended to express his sentiments on the subject; but from the course it had taken, his purpose had been changed, and he could not but hope that, when the house went next into committee, they would not rise again until the preliminary question now under discussion should be determined. He made these observations, therefore, with the hope that there would be to-morrow a full house, prepared to decide on the question.

Mr. Sergeant concurred in many of the sentiments advanced by the gentleman from New York, (Mr. Taylor) but he thought this was a subject, in regard to which, from its nature, the house must regulate how far and to what length the debate should be extended. He could not forbear, however, to notice that the subject of this bill, though several years on the tapis, had never received a full and fair discussion or decision, and that it had not really occupied at this session as much of the time of the house as would appear, inasmuch as it had been often put aside to give way to other business, that seemed to press upon the house. He would further observe, that the advocates of the motion, who were opposed to the bill, were principally first heard, and perhaps it would be but justice that its friends should be heard in reply. Although he concurred with the general sentiment advanced by his friend from New York, yet he hoped the house would not fix with precision the day or the hour on which the debate should close.

After a few further remarks by Messrs. Taylor and Sergeant, the committee obtained leave to sit again.

Thursday, March 7.

Mr. Sergeant, from a committee heretofore appointed, to inquire whether the Bank of the United States has not been in the practice of loaning money, &c. at a greater interest than at

the rate of 6 percent. per annum, made report thereon, concluding with a resolution, that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Mr. S. moved that the said report be laid on the table and printed.

Mr. Colden opposed the motion, and hoped the subject would be immediately disposed of, without farther procrastination.

On the question being taken, the motion to lay on the table prevailed.

Mr. Randolph moved to take into consideration the joint resolution from the Senate, to fix a period to the session, which now lies on the table; but the house refused to take it up.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States.

Mr. Dwight took the floor, and opposed the motion to strike out the first section of the bill; and was succeeded by Mr. Burrows, of Con. on the same side, who was followed by

Mr. Sergeant, who continued his remarks in favor of the bill, and opposed to the motion, until about 4 o'clock; when,

On motion of Mr. Nelson, of Va. the committee rose and reported, and obtained leave to sit again.

Friday, March 8.

Mr. Smith, of Md. from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill making appropriations for the support of the navy of the United States for the year 1822; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. S. from the same committee, reported a bill further to amend the several acts relative to the treasury, war, and navy departments, which was twice read, and, on motion of Mr. S. was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Newton, from the committee on commerce, reported a bill "to provide for sick and disabled seamen," which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Vance, from the committee on roads and canals, made a report accompanied by a bill for making a road from Fort Meigs to the Connecticut reserve, which was twice read and committed.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy.

Mr. Sergeant resumed the argument which he commenced yesterday, and concluded it at a little past 3 o'clock.

Mr. Randolph then took the floor and occupied it till after 5 o'clock, against the bill; when

The committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

A message was received from the President of the United States, relative to the independence of South America, which was read and referred to the committee on foreign relations, and ordered to be printed.

Saturday, March 9.

The speaker having announced the orders of the day, the house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy.

Mr. Randolph rose and resumed the speech which he commenced yesterday in favor of striking out the first section, and spoke about two hours.

Mr. Wright then rose and replied in a speech that occupied the house until 4 o'clock, when the question on striking out the first section of the bill was taken and decided in the negative—ayes 59, noes 79.

Mr. Tracy rose and remarked, that he had not felt disposed to say that congress ought not to pass any bankrupt bill, but he had not thought that the bill on the table, in its present shape, was entitled to the favorable consideration of the house. He would frankly admit that, in whatever degree he had lent to it his approbation, he had been more influenced by sympathy, than by any well-founded conviction that society would be benefited by its passage. Yet he could not forbear to remark that not sympathy on the occasion was as broad as the objects to which he could wish to extend it. He wished the bill to be not partial, but general in its provisions, if it should be allowed to prevail; and perhaps one of the most forcible appeals in its favour was, that the community had hitherto expected in vain from the States, that relief which it was proved they were not competent to afford. Under this impression he begged leave to submit the following amendment, to be added at the first section of the bill.

And provided, also, That all persons whatsoever not embraced in the foregoing description who may, within twelve months from the time of passing this act, apply, in writing, to the judge of the district court in which he shall reside, setting forth his willingness to comply with all and singular the provisions of this act, shall, to all intents and purposes, be deemed and taken to be a bankrupt; and the same proceedings shall be had in relation to such persons as if he, she, or they, were actually using the trade of merchandize by buying and selling in gross or by retail, and, in manner herein before directed, declared a bankrupt, and on such application a commission shall be awarded in the same manner as in other cases provided for by this act.

Mr. Sergeant remarked that the

question now presented was an important one, and entitled to reflection, he therefore moved to rise and report progress, which was carried.

SOUTH AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

The following important message was transmitted by the president of the United States to the house of representatives and the 8th instant.

To the House of Representatives of the United States.

In transmitting to the house of representatives the documents, called for by the resolution of that house of the 30th of January, I consider it my duty to invite the attention of congress to a very important subject, and to communicate the sentiments of the executive on it, that, should congress entertain similar sentiments, there may be such co-operation between the two departments of the government, as their respective rights and duties may require.

The revolutionary movement, in the Spanish Provinces in this hemisphere, attracted the attention, and excited the sympathy, of our fellow citizens, from its commencement. This feeling was natural and honorable to them, from causes which need not be communicated to you. It has been gratifying to all to see the general acquiescence which has been manifested, in the policy which the constituted authorities have deemed it proper to pursue, in regard to this contest. As soon as the movement assumed such a steady and consistent form as to make the success of the provinces probable, the rights to which they were entitled by the law of nations, as equal parties to a civil war, were extended to them. Each party was permitted to enter our ports with its public and private ships, and to take from them every article which was the subject of commerce with other nations. Our citizens also have carried on commerce with both parties, and the government has protected it, with each, in articles not contraband of war. Through the whole of the contest, the U. States have remained neutral, and have fulfilled, with the utmost impartiality, all the obligations incident to that character.

This contest has now reached such a stage, and been attended with such decisive success on the part of the provinces, that it merits the most profound consideration, whether their right to the rank of independent nations, with all the advantages incident to it, in their intercourse with the United States, is not complete. Buenos Ayres assumed that rank by a formal declaration in 1816, and has enjoyed it since 1810, free from invasion by the parent country. The Provinces composing the Republic of Colombia, after having separately declared their independence, were united, by a fundamental law of the 17th of December, 1819. A strong Spanish force occupied, at that time, certain parts of the Territory within their limits, and waged a destructive war. That force has since been repeatedly defeated, and the whole of it either made prisoners, or destroyed, or expelled from the country, with the exception of an inconsiderable portion only, which is blockaded in two fortresses. The provinces on the Pacific have likewise been very successful. Chili declared independence in 1818, and has since enjoyed it undisturbed, and, of late, by the assistance of Chili and Buenos Ayres, the revolution has extended to Peru. Of the movement in Mexico our information is less authentic; but it is, nevertheless, distinctly understood, that the new government has declared its independence, and that there is now no opposition to it there, nor a force to make any. For the last three years the government of Spain has not sent a single corps of troops to any part of that country; nor is there any reason to believe it will send any in future. Thus it is manifest that all those provinces are not only in the full enjoyment of their independence, but, considering the state of the war and other circumstances, that there is not the most remote prospect of their being deprived of it.

When the result of such a contest is manifestly settled, the new governments have a claim to recognition by other powers, which ought not to be resisted. Civil wars too often excite feelings which the parties cannot control. The opinion entertained by other powers, as to the result, may assuage those feelings, and promote an accommodation between them, useful and honorable to both. The delay which has been observed in making a decision on this important subject, will, it is presumed, have afforded and unequivocal proof to Spain, as it must have done to other powers, of the high respect entertained by the United States for her rights, and of their determination not to interfere with them. The provinces belong to this hemisphere, are our neighbours, and have successively, as each portion of the country acquired its independence, pressed their recognition, by an appeal to facts not to be contested, and which they thought gave them a just title to it. To motives of interest this government has invariably disclaimed all pretension, being resolved to take no part in the controversy, or other measure in regard to it, which should not merit the sanction of the civilized world. To other claims a just sensibility has been always felt, and frankly acknowl-

edged; but they, in themselves, could never become an adequate cause of action. It was incumbent on this government to look to every important fact and circumstance, on which a sound opinion could be formed; which has been done. When we regard, then, the great length of time, which this war has been prosecuted; the complete success which has attended it, in favor of the provinces; the present condition of the parties, and the utter inability of Spain to produce any change in it, we are compelled to conclude that its fate is settled, and that the provinces which have declared their independence, and are in the enjoyment of it, ought to be recognized.

Of the views of the Spanish government on this subject, no particular information has been recently received. It may be presumed, that the successful progress of the revolution, through such a long series of years, gaining strength and extending annually in every direction, and embracing, by the late important events, with little exception, all the dominions of Spain, south of the United States, on this continent; placing, thereby, the complete sovereignty over the whole in the hands of the people, will reconcile the parent country to an accommodation with them, on the basis of their unqualified independence. Nor has any authentic information been recently received of the disposition of other powers respecting it. A sincere desire has been cherished to act in concert with them in the proposed recognition, of which several were sometime past duly apprized, but it was understood that they were not prepared for it. The immense space between those powers, even those which border on the Atlantic, and these provinces, makes the movement an affair of less interest and excitement to them than to us. It is probable, therefore, that they have been less attentive to its progress than we have been. It may be presumed, however, that the late events will dispel all doubt of the result.

In proposing this measure, it is not contemplated to change thereby, in the slightest manner, our friendly relations with either of the parties, but to observe, in all respects, as heretofore, should the war be continued, the most perfect neutrality between them. Of this friendly disposition an assurance will be given to the government of Spain, to whom, it is presumed, it will be, as it ought to be, satisfactory. The measure is proposed, under a thorough conviction that it is in strict accord with the law of nations; that it is just and right, as to the parties, and that the United States owe it to their station and character in the world, as well as to their essential interests, to adopt it. Should congress concur in the view herein presented, they will doubtless see the propriety of making the necessary appropriations for carrying it into effect.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, March 8, 1822.

FOREIGN SELECTIONS.

The city of Metz, it appears, has been some time afflicted by one of the plagues of Egypt, viz. frogs. Several streets were seen covered with these animals, and no one could imagine from whence they came, until a *Marchande Grenouilles* (frog merchant) explained the mystery, by applying to the tribunals and claiming his property. He had shut up 60,000 frog in the troughs and buckets of the fish market, and several children, who discovered his depot, put every one at liberty; the frogs, delighted with their freedom, spread themselves in every direction. They entered the houses, and the inhabitants could not relieve themselves from their visitors without considerable trouble and difficulty.

Cunning of the Fox.—At the Golden Bear Inn, Reading, a young fox had a few years since been taught to go into the wheel and turn the jack. After he had officiated for some time, he escaped, and regained his native woods. Here he met the fate common to his species; he was pursued by the hounds, and ran through the town of Reading, reached the inn, and springing over the half-door of the kitchen, jumped into the wheel and resumed his occupation, in the place where he had been brought up, by which means he saved his life.

Mr. H—e, who drives a pair of fine dun geldings in a curriole, met lord L—S, and accosted him with, "You see I have changed my colour; I now drive duns." "The deuce you do?" says his lordship, "That is a change for the better indeed! I remember when the duns used to drive you."

The Directors of the Orange County Auxiliary Bible Society will meet at Mr. Witherspoon's, according to adjournment, on Thursday evening the 21st instant, at candle light.

The Presbytery of Orange will meet at Raleigh, on the first Wednesday of April next.

J. Witherspoon, Stated Clerk.

March 12.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, March 20.

Fire.—On Friday night last, about eight o'clock, a fire broke out in this place in a small building occupied by Mr. Joseph G. Bacon as a kitchen. Fortunately the wind was lulled to uncommon stillness, and the fire spread no farther than to consume the building in which it originated.

We feel it a duty on this occasion again to remind our fellow townsmen of the necessity of providing against accidents of this nature. From this occurrence we see that our buildings are not fire proof; that this element can consume them here, with as much rapidity as in other places. Why then not use the same foresight, and provide ourselves with the means of resisting so potent an enemy? Can we not profit by this gentle admonition of Providence? Can we be awakened from our lethargy only by the crackling of the flames which shall doom to destruction the building over our heads? If instead of a detached building this fire had originated in a more compact part of the town, during the prevalence of a high wind, which in this place is so common, what would have been the extent of the damage? Would not our town have been little else than a heap of ruins? And yet while exposed to a calamity to which we are so very obnoxious, we rest as unconcerned as if our buildings were composed of incombustible materials.

In the senate of the United States, on the 11th inst. a resolution proposing to the states so to amend the constitution as to create an uniform mode (by districts) of electing electors of president and vice-president of the United States, and representatives in congress, was read a third time and passed—yeas 29, nays 11. Two thirds of the votes being in favour of the resolution, it was thereupon sent to the house of representatives for concurrence.

Duel.—The Baton Rouge Gazette states that a duel was fought on the 12th ult. at Pinkneyville, between Louis Eisnault, judge of the 4th district court, and Ph. Favro, judge of the parish of West Baton Rouge, in which the latter was killed. They fought with swords.

Counterfeits.—The same paper states, that three negroes were detected on the 16th ult. attempting to pass four twenty dollar counterfeit bills on the North-Carolina Bank.

New Jersey Treasury.—We understand that at the meeting of the committee of the legislature, last week, to whom was confided the trust of settling the accounts of the late treasurer of this state, a compromise took place between the committee and the sureties by which they agreed to pay the state ten thousand dollars, on being exonerated from their demands. The pretence which has been so indiscreetly given to the public of a different result in the accounts from that reported by the committee of settlement last fall, appears to have been entirely given up.

Indians in Florida.—Capt. Bell, acting agent for the Indians in Florida, gives a list of their settlements, which amounts to thirty five, and he supposes that their whole population does not exceed five thousand souls. He suggests the propriety of endeavoring to obtain from them a cession of the country on the sea coast, to prevent their settlements from becoming the resort of pirates and smugglers, &c. "the most abandoned of all nations, who keep a communication between the islands and Cuba, excite disaffection, violate our laws, and escape with impunity, from the country. And our refugee slaves aim for their settlements, with a view of escaping to the neighboring island."

Niles Register. There are important points in our relations with foreign governments. We have a difference with Spain respecting the Florida officers and papers—a difference with Russia respecting our North Western boundary—a difference with England regarding our North Eastern boundary—a difference with France relative to the trade of N. Orleans; and claims on the Chilian government for Lord Cochrane's captures.

The Vermont Convention assembled at Montpelier on Thursday last, and chose the hon. Jonas Galusha, president, hon. Wm. A. Griswold, secretary, Samuel Austin, Esq. assistant secretary, and Rev. Chester Wright, chaplain. The amendments proposed by the council of censors, were communicated by the governor, and committed to a committee of the whole for the day following. On Friday the several amend-

ments were taken into consideration.—The first article was rejected without a division, the second by a vote of 14 to 202, the third by a vote of 93 to 121; the fourth by an unanimous vote; and the fifth by a vote of 19 to 193. The proceedings of this body are thus summarily stated in the Montpelier Watchman:

"The convention assembled and organized on Thursday, deliberated and decided on Friday, dissolved and departed on Saturday, leaving the constitution of the state just as they found it."

Capt. Plummer, of the schr. Otter, arrived at Newburyport, from the city of St. Domingo, which place he left the 10th. of Feb. informs, that president Boyer arrived in the harbour on the 8th and landed at the head of his troops on the 9th of February. The Republican flag was hoisted at the Fort, and a national salute fired. The transfer was made without the shadow of resistance, and the populace were frantic with joy; the old Spanish merchants were the only class that did not appear to relish the sport.—Business was for the moment suspended and the stores closed.

Richmond Va. March 9.

Archer Hoskins, who a few years ago served a year or more in the penitentiary house, for crimes not necessary to mention in this place, was again committed to the jail of King and Queen county—and has been in close confinement for more than 12 months. A few days ago the guard went in as usual, to see if all was well within—when Hoskins dextrously jumped out the door, turned the key on all the guard, and walked off. Having thus sported a while with the guard, he returned, unlocked the door, gave up the key, and again resumed his pri-on abode. So much for a guard, being of their guard.

From the Pendleton, (S. C.) Messenger.

INTERESTING.

A handsome hard smooth stone, was found in a swamp about five miles below Tuscaloosa, on the Black Warrior River, in Alabama, on an Indian path. The form of the stone is a flat sided cone, apparently cut by art, and of great antiquity, measuring 20 inches across the base, 23 inches in height, and 16 inches thick, on which is the following inscription:

HIS RANFIINDTDY

1232.

Two on three of the letters are a little injured, the figures are very plain. I have a fac simile for the examination of the curious. The stone is deposited in Tuscaloosa.

SAMUEL MAVERICK.

January 30, 1822.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

	9 o'clock.	12 o'clock.	3 o'clock.
March 13	60	64	68
14	40	45	48
15	34	44	50
16	41	44	49
17	44	55	61
18	61	71	75
19	60	76	77

JOHN CONRAD, TAILOR.

RETURNS his thanks to his friends, and the public generally, for the very liberal support he has received from them since he has been here, and from his knowledge, and attention to his business, he hopes still to merit a continuance of their favor. He has just received the latest fashions from Philadelphia, and expects to receive them as often as they change. He intends to have his work done in a superior style to what is usually done in this country.

Officers' Uniforms, Ladies' Habits, Cloaks, &c.

made in the neatest and most fashionable manner. All orders addressed to him will be strictly attended to, and no pains spared to give satisfaction to those who favor him with their custom.

Greensborough, N. C. March 12. 10—4w.

S. B. The editor of the Milton Intelligencer, will give the above four insertions, and forward his account to the post master at Greensborough for payment.

POST OFFICE.

Chapel Hill, March 14, 1822.

WHEREAS considerable inconvenience has arisen hitherto in the mode of transacting the business of this office; therefore, in future, those concerned will take notice, that no letter nor newspaper will be delivered on Wednesdays and Saturdays in less than one hour after the arrival of the mail, and on Mondays and Thursdays in less than half an hour after the arrival of the same. And in every instance for the payment of postage on letters, &c. the change will be precisely and promptly required, as the law directs, on the delivery of the same, except as to newspapers, in which case the post office law requires the postage to be paid every three months in advance, otherwise to detain the papers. However, by way of accommodation (if preferred) the postmaster tends his services free, to keep accounts with those who may think proper to make advances of the probable amount which may cover the postage on letter and newspapers for and during each session of college. Experience has already proved that the conduct of a post office can not be managed correctly without an adherence to the one or the other of the modes proposed for adoption.

Henry Thompson, P. M.

P. S. On Wednesdays and Saturdays the mail will be closed at 3 o'clock, A. M. on Mondays at half past 12 P. M. and on Thursdays at 1 o'clock P. M.

March 14, 1822.

110—54

SELF-EXAMINATION.

Thou'rt growing old, thy head is grey,
Life, like a spectre, glides away;
The evening shades are gathering fast,
The fleeting day will soon be past.

Thus on the verge of life's decline,
"Be solemn recollection mine."
Review the hours for ever gone,
The hour of death comes hastening on.

Ah! has improvement, conscience, say,
Kept pace with life's advancing day?
Have all the hours thou hast enjoy'd,
To the best purpose been employ'd?

How much has pass'd in airy dreams,
In idle, visionary schemes!
But though this time was spent amiss,
How much was spent much worse than this?

Has not thy breast with anger burn'd,
And ill for ill have oft return'd?
Nay, hast thou not misunderstood,
And evil hast return'd for good?

Hast thou been thankful to that Power
Who saved thy life in danger's hour?
With blessings who has crown'd thy days—
Say what returns of grateful praise!

When he chastised, think, hast thou then
Submissive to his chast'ning bent?
Say, didst thou not aloud repine,
When heaven had cross'd some fond design?

Or, if thy speech has been restrain'd,
Has not a secret murmuring pain'd?
Has envy ne'er thy breast annoy'd
At good which others have enjoy'd?

Hast thou been kind to all thy friends,
Not seeking merely selfish ends?
And hast thou, from thy early youth,
Adhered to plain and simple truth?

Were all thy dealings strictly just,
And faithful always to thy trust?
Have those who watch'd thee never found
Thy footsteps on forbidden ground?

Hast thou been thankful for that light
Which heaven has shed o'er nature's night?
Hast thou the gospel rightly prized,
And ne'er its sacred truths despised?

Say, hast thou kept thy heart from sin,
Has all been pure and right within?
Didst thou in secret, always be,
As seeing Him, who seeth thee?

The past review'd with solemn care,
Will call for penitence and prayer
To Him alone who can forgive,
And bid the penitent to live.

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.
BAPTIST MISSIONS.

Among other European publications, we have lately received the last Annual Report of the Baptist Missionary Society, in England, and the New Evangelical Magazine and Theological Review. Between fifty and sixty pages of the former, are devoted exclusively to a detail of the Missionary labors of this society in the East Indies, Java, and the West Indies—principally of the former.

From the information gathered from the different missionary stations in the East, we are induced to believe that in many instances a deeper impression has been made upon the nations, than is generally supposed in this country. Never have men labored more indefatigably than the missionaries in the east. They have encountered every privation and hardship in their Master's cause, and year after year rolled away before they could perceive any material benefits resulting from their labors. At length, however, they have the sweet consolation of beholding the rays of light gradually penetrating the general gloom, affording a well grounded hope that, though at present few and feeble, they will, ere long, stream forth in a bright and general illumination.

We have not room to give particulars, nor to follow the missionaries from station to station; but such precision is less necessary, from the difficulty of the names of places, and our imperfect geographical knowledge of the country. In many places in Bengal, a disposition to renounce idolatry is increasing; and a whole village in Jessore, have expressed a desire to become Christians. Many converted natives who have been educated by the missionaries for that purpose have already gone forth, and instead of being chilled with an account of their being here and there a solitary convert to the christian faith, we now read of churches springing up and consecrating the soil lately profaned with the ashes of the funeral pile. In Ceylon and Java, the prospects are beginning to brighten.

But it is from the introduction of schools, male and female, and the translation and dissemination of the scriptures in their native languages, that we anticipate more good than simply from the preaching of the word to the heathen of the east. And from the direction they are giving their labors, the missionaries are of the same mind.

Under the head of "Translations" we find that the sixth edition of the New Testament in the Bengali, has been published. The whole of the scriptures are in circulation in that language, and also in the four following, viz: the Sungskrit, Hindoe, Orissa, and Malacca; in each of which second editions are in the press. In the following ten languages the New Testament has been published, together with the pentateuch, and other parts of the Old Testament, viz: The Chinese, Shikhi, Pushtoo, Teluga or

Telogo, Kunkuna, Wuch or Mooltanee, Assam, Gajuratee, Bikaner, and Kashmeer. Besides these, there are six other languages in which the New Testament is brought more than half through the press. These are the Kurmata, the Nepal, the Harotee, the Marwar, the Bhughulkund, and the Oojein. In addition to these the following versions are all in hand, and in the press: The Jumboo, Kanoaj and Klassee, printed as far as John; the Khoshul, Bhutneer, Dogura, to Mark; and the Kumoon, Gudwal, and Munipoora, to Matthew. What wonderful patience and zeal must have been required in the performance of these herculean labours. These translations have all been made at Serampore.

The schools are progressing as rapidly as can be expected, and the strong prejudices against cultivating the minds of the females are beginning to yield to the efforts of christian zeal and perseverance. Considerable progress has been made towards the erection of the college at Serampore, of the magnitude of which some idea may be formed, when it is stated that the whole premises include about eight acres, and the buildings are not expected to cost less than 10,000 sterling. It was for the endowment of this college that the Rev. Mr. Ward undertook to raise money in Great Britain, Holland, and the United States, and such is their deep conviction of the essential benefit likely to be derived from this institution, by the inhabitants of India, that the Serampore brethren, with whom its management exclusively rests, have liberally determined to take upon themselves, if it should be found necessary, the whole expenses of the erection.

But notwithstanding all that has been done, every page before us makes us deeply sensible of the inveteracy of the prejudices of the natives, and of the tremendous power of that superstition which chains them down in misery and guilt. Idolatry, says one of the missionaries, seems to rust all the springs of the human intellect, and destroy its energy. Some of the Gooroos or teachers say they know not what sin or holiness is; and yet they have disciples who believe they will lead them to eternal happiness. Some think all systems of religion alike, and that there are as many heavens as different kinds of people, and consequently that all will go either to the one or the other: some believe that if the sun and moon were not gods, the world would not go on, nor summer nor winter appear; others expect salvation from charms, and others still, from visiting holy places, and some look for help from worshipping rivers, others from stones, and others from gifts to Brahmins, &c.

At Calcutta, the schools under the direction of the junior brethren of the Mission, have been quite successful, and the progress of knowledge among the native children, as well as their parents, is highly gratifying. As an illustration of this, we quote the following passage from one of the journals: "This morning asked my pundit, who has lately visited every school, connected with the society, to examine its progress, whether he had witnessed any effects of the instruction now affording to the children. He replied, 'Yes sir, the effects are astonishing, both among the children and the parents. A few months ago, before your books were introduced, if I had asked a boy at school what was the matter during the late eclipse, he would have replied, that the giant Rahoo was eating the moon and would have joined in the beating of drums, &c. to frighten him; that he might let go his grasp. But now they all know better; they see such an event without alarm, know it to be produced by the shadow of the earth, and despise the foolish ideas and customs they formerly entertained and practised. A few months ago, had a snake bit a person he would have done nothing, but immediately call for a priest to repeat a mantra (or incantation) over him; and if the snake was poisonous, die in the repetition—but now, as soon as he is bitten, he puts no faith in mantras, but directly ties a bandage over the wound, and gets a hot iron applied to burn out the poison—and if he gets it done quickly, there is a great hope of recovery, even though the snake were poisonous.'

In Java, among some of the tribes, their moral condition is so deplorable that a new missionary establishment has been formed, with the advice and assistance of Sir Thomas Stanford, the governor. Of the condition of some of these tribes, a faint idea may be formed, when it is stated on the authority of the governor, that it is not only their practice to eat prisoners taken in war, but that the capital punishment of the country—a punishment as common as hanging in England—is eating the criminal alive. It is not known that the Sumatran tribe, estimated at about a million, have any religious rites or observances whatever.

We have been peculiarly gratified in looking over these publications, to find in what affectionate terms they all speak of the Rev. Mr. Ward. If any thing were wanted to scatter to the winds the injurious reports which have been circulated in this country by a few, to injure the character of that worthy man, and of the missionary establishment at Serampore, these pamphlets would be abundantly sufficient. It will be recollected that a letter, purporting to have been

received from India, was recently published in Philadelphia, making sundry complaints of the conduct of these worthy apostles, at Serampore, which, among other things, had obliged the 'junior brethren,' to separate from them, and establish themselves at Calcutta. Now it appears here, that the separate establishment was mutually concerted, and that the most perfect concert of action, harmony, and good fellowship subsists between them.

A review of Mr. Ward's farewell letters contained in the Evangelical Magazine commences as follows:—We most sincerely congratulate our readers, and the christian circle in general, on the publication of these letters. A most extensive and powerful impression had been produced by the visit of Mr. Ward to his native country—an impression, effected less by any variety of talent or splendor of eloquence, than by that singular sincerity and earnestness which diffused a soul through every word he uttered, whether in the parlour, or the platform, or from the pulpit, and it was a desire we had sometime cherished, that the public should be presented with something that might reiterate the impression, when the voice of the speaker could be heard no more. This corresponds exactly with the character we have before drawn of this inestimable man, and which is universally conceded to him in this country, by all who have had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

JOHN WHITING.

This hero of former days died lately at Haverhill, Massachusetts, in the 94th year of his age. The following brief biographical notice accompanies the account of his death:

"He was born in Chester, N. H. Feb. 22d, 1728, and is said to have been the first white male child in that settlement. At the age of 12, he removed to Haverhill. In 1745, he was engaged as an artisan in the expedition to Cape Breton, when the important fortress of Louisburgh yielded to the undisciplined valor of the New England militia. The duties of his profession exposed him to all the dangers of that siege. In 1759, he again united with a corps of engineers attached to the army of general Wolfe. Often would he, in advanced age, relate many an interesting anecdote of the methods by which that illustrious man had attached to his person every individual under his command.—Mr. Whiting's former services at Louisburgh had attached his particular notice. The most hazardous duty at the siege of Quebec was the erection of fortifications on Point Levi. The shot from the enemy's walls repeatedly destroyed the works, and killed many of the engineers employed in constructing them. While Whiting, standing upon a stage suspended in front of the batteries, was engaged in repairing them, Wolf passing by, said 'John, they tell me that you were never frightened in your life!' Sir, I have seen the time when my hairs stood up as stakes." "And would you work?" "Yes," was the reply. "No fear of you then," said the general. "I should have worked them," would the old man often say, "if I had known that I should die the next moment."—The same conduct had endeared Wolf to all his soldiers, and at his death "there was not a dry eye in the army." Peace restored John Whiting to his former employments. Our revolution found him too far advanced to share in its triumphs and dangers, but his frame retained an uncommon degree of vigour till the time of his death. Since his eightieth year, he has repeatedly on a visit to his friends in Gloucester, walked 30 miles in one day, and returned the next. Since that age he has, also, borne fatigue as a labourer, from which most men at any age would shrink.

At 82, he had a new set of teeth—his sight continued perfectly good, but his hearing failed a little during the last 10 years. His only sickness was his last, when, "like a shock of corn fully ripe," he came to his grave in peace. He was of a family remarkable for longevity—his mother died at the advanced age of 99. But we are undoubtedly to ascribe to habits of the strictest temperance, the long continuance of his health and life.

White headed or Bald Eagle.

This distinguished bird, as he is the most beautiful of his tribe in this part of the world, and the adopted emblem of our country, is entitled to particular notice. He has been long known to naturalists, being common to both continents, and occasionally met with from a very high northern latitude, to the borders of the torrid zone, but chiefly in the vicinity of the sea, and along the shores and gulfs of our lakes and large rivers.—Formed by nature for braving the severest cold; feeding equally on the produce of the sea and of the land; possessing powers of flight capable of outstripping even the tempest themselves; unawed by any thing but man; and from the ethereal heights to which he soars, looking abroad at one glance, on an immeasurable expanse of forests, fields, lakes and oceans, deep below him, he appears indifferent to the little lo-

calities or change of seasons; as in a few hours he can pass from summer to winter, from the lower to the higher regions of the atmosphere, the abode of eternal cold, and thence descend at will to the torrid or arctic regions of the earth. He is therefore found at all seasons in the countries he inhabits, but prefers such places as have been mentioned above from the great partiality which he has for fish. In procuring these he displays, in a very singular manner, the genius and energy of his character; which is fierce, contemplative, daring, and tyrannical; attributes not exerted but on particular occasions; but when put forth, overpowering all opposition. Elevated on the high dead limb of some gigantic tree, that commands a wide view of the neighbouring shore and ocean, he seems calmly to contemplate the motions of the varied feathered tribes that pursue their busy avocations below; the snow white Gulls slowly winnowing the air; the busy Tringæ coursing along the sands; trains of Ducks streaming over the surface; silent and watchful Cranes, intent and wading; clamorous Crows, and all the winged multitude that subsist by the bounty of this liquid magazine of nature. High over all these, hovers one whose action arrests all his attention. By its wide curvature of wing, and sudden suspension in air, he knows it to be the Fish Hawk, settling over some devoted victim of the deep. His eye kindles at the sight, and balancing himself, with half opened wings, on the branch, he watches the result. Down, rapid as an arrow from heaven, descends the distant object of his attention, the roar of its wings reaching the ear as it disappears in the deep, making the surges foam around. At this moment the eager looks of the Eagle are all ardor; and levelling his neck for flight, he sees the Fish Hawk once more emerge, struggling with its prey, and mounting in the air with screams of exultation.

These are the signals for our hero, who launching into the air, instantly gives chase, soon gains the Fish Hawk, each exerts its utmost to mount above the other, displaying in these rencounters the most elegant and sublime aerial evolutions. The unnumbered Eagle rapidly advances, and is just on the point of reaching his opponent, when with a sudden scream, probably of despair and honest exclamation, the latter drops his fish; the Eagle poised himself for a moment, as if to take a more certain aim, descends like a whirlpool, snatches it in his grasp ere it reaches the water, and bears his ill-gotten booty silently away to the woods.

The Bald Eagle frequently destroys young lambs and pigs; and will sometimes attack old sickly sheep, aiming furiously at their eyes. Ducks, geese, gulls and other sea fowl, are also seized with avidity. The most putrid carrion, when nothing better can be had, is acceptable. The nest of this species is generally fixed on a very large and lofty tree, often in a swamp or morass, and difficult to be ascended. It is large, being added to and repaired every season, until it becomes a black prominent mass, observable at a considerable distance. It is formed of large sticks, sods, earthy rubbish, dry moss, &c. The eggs are from two to three in number, of a whitish colour; the young are hatched early in March.

Wilson's Ornithology.

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

In our paper of Wednesday the following remark occurs in an article on the reception of the statue of Washington in North-Carolina. "North Carolina is the first state that has evinced patriotism enough to erect a monument to the memory of the illustrious father of this republic." It is but an act of justice to mention that this remark is erroneous.

The legislature of Virginia, immediately after the close of the revolutionary war, decreed a statue to the hero of the revolution. This statue was executed at Paris under the inspection of Mr. Jefferson, by Houdon, who was at that time the Convoa of France. Mr. Jefferson, wishing that this statue should be not only a finished piece of sculpture, but a perfect model and representation of every line and feature of the great original, prevailed on the statuary to cross the Atlantic for the purpose of performing the task with great accuracy.—He required further, that the General should be represented in the costume in which he acted. Houdon came to America and remained at Mount Vernon, for the purpose of modelling Washington; he returned to Paris with all the enthusiasm which the near acquaintance was fitted to excite, and executed the statue, the same that stood in the Capitol at Richmond, for the last thirty years.

National Intelligencer.

INDIAN TALK.

We have seen the Indian talk at Washington, that has been triumphantly blazoned in our public papers, containing such sentiments ascribed to the speaker, as the following:

"When the game of our country becomes exhausted, and misery envelops our families, then, and not till then, do I want those good people (the missionaries) among us—Then they may lend us a helping hand.—Then show

us the wealth of the earth—the advantages and sustenance to be derived from its culture."

We did suspect then, and we more than suspect now, that these ideas were got up by other hands, and put into the language of the Aborigines. The Missionaries have not only to contend with direct and open, but likewise a covert opposition, more deadly and more dangerous; we mean the hostility of traders and unprincipled men, who first attempt to decry the character of the missionaries, and sometimes to assume that character themselves, for the purposes of deception and fraud. We derive this intelligence from an unquestionable source. Thus a little sordid peif, and the love of gain, have often put in jeopardy the lives of our frontier settlers; and have kindled long and sanguinary wars, in which the red men have been hunted down with as little remorse as the buffaloes. Repeat the law as has been proposed, and open a free and unregulated trade with the Indians, and not a man will remain of their tribes, to point the traveller to the place where the bones of his ancestors repose.

Fall. Morn. Chron.

The affairs of general Jackson and the Spanish colonel Callava, have at last found a full development, and the most malignant clamors find their mouths closed by the consistency, firmness and regard to justice which this great man has displayed throughout the whole of his transactions. His conduct as a magistrate placed in a station of the most rare and difficult occurrence, has shewn him to be a man suited to every exigency, and to none more than where great qualities are required. He has rendered the future government of Florida, a plain of velvet—which when he entered it, was a field of thorns and venomous animals.

Aurora.

PROPHECY AND HISTORY.

The forty-fourth and forty-fifth verses of the eleventh chapter of the book of Daniel, contain the following predictions:

44. But tidings out of the East and out of the North shall trouble him; therefore he shall go forth with great fury to destroy, and utterly to make away many.

45. And he shall plant the tabernacles of his palaces between the seas, in the glorious holy mountain; yet he shall come to his end, and none shall help him.

On this passage Mr. Scott, an eminent commentator, offers the following remarkable exposition:

"All the attempts of commentators to apply this to Antiochus have proved fruitless; for though he went forth with great indignation to subdue some revolted provinces in the east and in the north; yet he never returned into Judea, which alone can be intended by 'the glorious holy mountain.' It is more probably concluded, that this part of the prophecy relates to events yet future. Some conjecture that the Persians, who border on the Turkish dominions to the east, and the Russians, who lie north of them, will unite against the Turks; that in the land of Canaan the latter will fix their camp with great ostentation, as well as wage the war with great fury; and that there they shall receive such a defeat, as shall end in the utter subversion of their monarchy."

Scott's Bible, 4th American from the 2d London edition, Vol. 3.

The reader need not be told how exactly the above passage applies to the late news from Europe, of an expected alliance between the Russians and Persians against the Turks. If Mr. Scott had written his commentary after reading a modern newspaper, he could not have adapted it more exactly to the events of the day. The character of the warfare waged by the Turks is accurately described by the terms "great ostentation," and "great fury." We will only add, that should the whole prediction contained in the text be found to apply to these events, we shall hear of no alliance between the Turks and other nations; for "he shall come to his end, and none shall help him." Such a coincidence is very remarkable, and we are surprised it has not sooner been discovered.

[N. Y. Statesman.

The number of Episcopal Clergymen in the United States is 346, distributed as follows: in New England excepting Connecticut, 35; Connecticut 43; New-York 85; New-Jersey 14; Pennsylvania 28; Delaware 3; Maryland 33; Virginia 28; N. Carolina 9; S. Carolina 26; Georgia 3; Ohio 8; other western states 7. The number of congregations is upwards of 600; one clergyman, in many instances, officiating in three or four places. The Bishops are Drs. White, Hobart, Griswold, Moore, Kemp, Cross, Bowen, Chase, and Brownell.

N. Y. American.

Three persons in Dorset, Vermont, on the 1st of January, undertook to see who would present the pastor of their parish the largest load of wood—the one who brought the smallest was to furnish the company with a handsome beverage. One load measured FIVE, another TEN, and the largest TWENTY FIVE CORDS!